FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL

NEW YORK SUN'S EDITOR AND PUB-LISHER INDICTED.

Cutcome of an Article Written by Mr. Dana Reflecting on Frank B. Noyes, of Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The grand jury for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has returned an indictment for criminal libel against Charles A. Dana, editor, and William M. Laffan, publisher, of the New York Sun. The presentment was formally made to Judge Cole, presiding, by the foreman of the grand jury to-day. It is a formidable document of many pages, setting forth the malicious motives of Messrs. Dana and Laffan in criminally libeling Frank B. Noyes, of Washington, treasurer of the Evening Star and one of the board of directors of the executive committee of the Associated Press. The District Supreme Court is a United States court, and, according to the procedure of such courts, District Attorney Birney will transmit a certified copy of the indictment to. the district attorney for the Southern district of New York, located in New York city. It will be submitted to a United States commissioner, who, on satisfying himself of the regularity of the indictment, will issue a criminal warrant for the arrest of Messrs. Dana and Laffan. The commisioner also fixes the amount of bail. The accused have the right of applying for a writ of habeas corpus, to contest the prima facie sufficiency of the procedure, before being arraigned on the merits of the indictment. It is expected that the transmission of the indictment to New York and the arrest of the accused will be accomplished within a day or two. The indictment, as returned, contains three counts, setting forth different degrees and circumstances of criminality in publishing the libel. The proceeding is according to the common law. which, as modified by certain acts of Congress, constitutes the jurisprudence of the District of Columbia.

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Before specifying the three criminal counts the indictment sets up the circumstances and motives leading up to them. It states that the Associated Press is an incorporated mews agency for the wide distribution of news, with branches in New York, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco and throughout the country. Its affairs are conducted by a board of directors, of which Mr. Noyes is a member. The indictment then states the internal organization of the United Press, with Charles A. Dana as president and William M. Laffan as vice president. Mention is made of the two rival associations to show the animus of the subsequent acts charged against Dana and Laffan. It also gives the organization of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, with Charles A. Dana as editor and William Laffan as publisher.

DANA'S CHARGE AGAINST NOYES.

DANA'S CHARGE AGAINST NOYES. The three counts of criminal libel are then given. The first count is very comprehensive. It states that on Feb. 22, last, the New York Sun published an editorial from which the following is an extract:

"The corporation (meaning the Associated Press) is organized under the Illinois State law and the provisions of the statute respecting the personal liability of directors are not amusing. We commend a careful study of them to the unfortunate newspaper managers who have been roped in. They may see their way to making such a thoroughly dishonest director as F. B. Noyes, of Washington, for instance, refund to them the amount of the extra assessment out of which they have been buncoed."

The indictment, after stating that the foregoing libel was circulated in New York city, charges also that on the same day Messrs. Dana and Laffan sent 300 copies of the paper to Washington and thereby published the libel in Washington. The two accused are charged with full knowledge of what appears in the editorial columns of their paper and with responsibility for the same. The second count refers particularly to the publication of the libel in Washington. The third count is general in terms, accusing Dana and Laffan of composing and publishing a criminal libel, without specifying the Sun or other detailed circumstances of the charge. The first count is the most specific and gives the gravamen of the charges on which the grand jury acted. Besides the foregoing, there are other features of libel set forth and there is the usual formal and severe language of the law in specifying an allegation of crime.

guage of the law in specifying an allegation of crime.

The proceedings have been under the direction of District Attorney Birney, although he has assigned Assistant District Attorney Taggart to conduct this and other cases before the grand jury. Being a criminal and not a civil case, the prosecution is conducted by the public officers as an offense against the public rather than as against an individual, the theory of the law being that a libel against Mr. Noyes or any other citizen is an offense against the peace and quiet of the community, to be prosecuted in the same manner as any other disturbance of the public peace.

When the warrants are issued, Messrs, Dana and Laffan will have three courses open to them. They may submit to arrest and decline to give ball, in which case they will be brought to Washington to stand trial. If they give ball it will insure their coming to Washington at the time the case is called in the United States Court. In the meantime, they may test the sufficiency of the face of the indictment without going into its details, by applying for a writ of habeas corps.

WILL BE A CELEBRATED CASE.

WILL BE A CELEBRATED CASE.

The action of the grand lury in indicting
Messrs. Dana and Laffan will undoubtedly add another celebrated case to the annals of American criminal law. While the indictment is one in behalf of the public against the libelous course of Mr. Dana and his coadjutor, Mr. Laffan, yet it incidentally protects the reputation of Mr. Noves and others who have been maligned by this source. It is assumed that these persons are willing to attempt to justify in court this publication against Mr. Noves and such an effort at justification is welcomed. It is eminently fitting that the case should be is eminently fitting that the case should be tried in Washington, where Mr. Noves was born and has always lived, and where his reputation is best known. It has been a source of gratification to Mr. Noves and his friends that many United Press papers have risen above the bad feeling engendered by the contest between the Associated Press and the United Press to severely rebuke the Sun's attack. This has been particularly noticeable at Mr. Noves's home here in Washington, where the two United Press papers—the Post and News—have taken occasion to express their high regard for him and their contempt for Mr. Dana's libel.

The Washington Post, in a leaded edi-

Dana's libel.

The Washington Post, in a leaded editorial, deplores the violent and rancorous controversy and the unfortunate tone and temper of the New York Sun. It says of the Sun editorial of Feb. 22, that Mr. Noyes is one of the directors of the Associated Press, and as such had incurred the animosity of the Sun. It adds: "We are very sure, however, that the Sun's accusation against him will not bear inquiry and, for our part, we take pleasure quiry and, for our part, we take pleasure in saying of a fellow-townsman, albeit a competitor in business, that no one who knows him as well as we do will be in the listurbed by the Sun's extraordinary

The Washington News, also a United Press paper, speaks of Mr. Dana's propensity for saying "a bitter thing now and then for the pleasure of saying it," and adds: "The business integrity of Mr. Noyes has never been questioned by those who know him best."

The Washington Times also editorially referred to Mr. Noyes's high character and deplored the "vials of billingsgate of the Sun," Similar expressions have come from papers throughout the country.

MR. DANA'S EDITORIAL.

Part of the Article Containing the

Allegel Libelous Statement. The editorial that caused the indictment of Messrs. Dana and Laffan was printed in the New York Sun in its issue of Feb. 22. The portion containing the alleged libel follows:

The new management has succeeded up to date in administering the affairs of the Western Associated Press so as to lose over half a million dollars, and place it upon a basis of permanent, hopeless and incurable insolvency. In attaining this result we have seen almost daily the methods of the dishonest bank cashler, shifting his accounts and his figures to conceal his knavery, hiding one peculation behind another, and contriving balances and stuffing envelopes with sham securities at the approach of the bank examiner. From day to day he evades detection. He lies to the directors; he attends church; he teaches in the Sunday school; he leads in the prayer meeting; his plous exterior would win the sundaying of the devil. But the inevitable

discovery comes at last and the whole revolting, criminal, base and cowardly thing is revealed to its victims and the world.

"This is an accurate and truthful description of the methods of the men who have gained the control of the Western Associated Press and hold it still. They have gotten themselves into a desperate plight, and they have dragged into it with them a goodly lot of sympathetic worthies, with some honest and confiding dupes. The corporation is organized under the Illinois State law, and the provisions of that statute respecting the personal liability of directors are not amusing. We commend a rectors are not amusing. We commend a careful study of them to the unfortunate newspaper managers who have been roped in. They may see their way to making such a thoroughly dishonest director as F. B. Noyes, of Washington, for instance, refund to them the amount of the extra assessments out of which they have been becomes

assessments out of which they have been buncoed.

"It is the management of this hopelessly hankrupt and ravaged corporation that, true to its lying instincts, makes the following statement: 'Informal overtures have been repeatedly made during the year by members of the United Press looking to a termination of the present contest with that organization. These have been declined on the part of your management.'

"This, if true, must necessarily be susceptible of proof. It is signed, among others, by Clayton McMichael, of Philadelphia; Albert J. Barr, of Pittsburg; F. B. Noyes, of Washington; Frederick Driscoll, of St. Paul; James E. Scripps, of Detroit; Eugene H. Purdue, of Cleveland; Charles W. Knapp, of St. Louis, and Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago. We say it is a willful and deliberate lie, and it is uttered with full knowledge of that fact by the men who have signed it. We will give \$5,000 to a public charity, which each shall designate in his own city, if it be not wholly and irredeemably false, This retort and proposition is personal and separate to each of the individuals just named, Driscoll excepted. He need not name a public charity. He can keep the \$5,000 himself."

BIG STEAMER ASHORE

THE HAVEL AGROUND AT THE EN-TRANCE OF NEW YORK HARBOR.

Failure of Efforts to Pull the Ship Into Deep Water-Yacht Britannia Benten by Alisa.

NEW YORK, March 7.- The North German Lloyd steamship Havel, Captain Jungst, went ashore on the north side of Gedney's channel early this morning while entering the harbor. Most of the passengers were asleep, and no excitement prevailed. At the time of the accident pilot Connor was in charge. The engines were reversed when the buoy marking the entrance of the channel was observed, almost alongside the vessel, whose stern fell off to port, and before her headway could be stopped she ran aground on the north of the outer red buoy which indicates the entrance to the channel. The ice in the harbor had again made useless the electric lamps, and the buoy, not being lighted, was not seen until too late to prevent the steamship grounding. The engines were at once reversed at full speed, but failed to move When the tide began to fall the Havel listed heavily to starboard. Eight tugs were soon alongside the steamer in readiness to assist in floating her at high water. There were 155 cabin and 271 steerage passengers on the Havel. The steamboat George Starr and another sidewheel steamer ook off some of the passengers during the

afternoon. Among the cabin passengers was Rev. Edward G. Thurber, a relative of President Cleveland's private secretary, who was brought up to the city by the revenue cutter Hudson. On the cutter's return to the city one of the officers said that the Havel lay in a very bad position, heading north northeast, with her bows toward Rockaway. At low water her bow below the water mark showed ten feet of water and her stern pro-peller was half out of the water. At 4:30 this afternoon, when it was high water, the tugs repeatedly pulled on the stranded steamer, but their united efforts, with the assistance of the steamer's engines, did not succeeded in getting her off. At 6 p. m. a dispatch from Sandy Hook said that the position of the vessel was unchanged, and that the tugs were leaving her.

Among the saloon passengers on the
Havel are twelve officers of the Japanese army who have been ordered home for duty by their government. They have been studying the tactics of the German army in

BRITANNIA DEFEATED.

Germany for some time past. They will start for Japan via San Francisco.

Interesting Race at Cannes Won by the New Yacht Allsa. CANNES, France, March 7 .- Under the influence of bright sunshine and a light, warm breeze, the yachts Britannia, Ailsa and Corsair started to-day on a race of great interest to all yachtsmen, as enabling them to form an idea of the ability of the new cutter which may race at New York for the America's cup. Corsair got the best of the start, with Ailsa at the tail-

best of the start, with Allsa at the tailend of the procession. W. Fife, ir., the designer of Allsa, and Ratzey, the famous English sail maker, was on board the new cutter. The Prince of Wales, with a party of friends, was on the Britannia. The Corsair was soon left behind, and the race was between the new Ailsa and the Britannia. The latter had the lead up to 1:25 p. m., when the Ailsa passed her to the windward and won the race. The times at the finish were: Ailsa, 2 hours, 21 minutes, 32 seconds: Britannia, 2 hours, 24 minutes, 58 seconds. Ailsa won by 2 minutes 36 seconds actual time; but Ailsa allows Britannia 1 minute 12 seconds, and, therefore, the new cutter only wins by 1 minute 24 seconds, corrected.

orrected.

Mr. Allen's American-built ton-rater made a clever start in the race of her class and eventually won the prize.

The American Excursion Parties. PORT SAID, March 7 .- The Red Star line steamer Freisland, Captain Nickels, which grounded inside the breakwater here yesterday, was floated to-day. She at once proceeded to Jaffa to take the Jerusalem excursionists from America on board. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 7.—The French line steamer La Touraine, Captain Santelli, which sailed from New York on Feb. 6, on min excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient, arrived here to-day. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7,-The Hamburg-American line steamer Augusta Vic-toria. Captain Kaempf., from New York Jan. 22, with a party of excursionists, sailed from here to-day for Messina.

Left the Elbe to Her Fate. WAMEGO, Kan., March 7 .- John Wenzel, passenger on the Crathie in January, the boat that sent the Elbe to the bottom of the sea, with her cargo of human freight,

is visiting his brother at Myers Valley. He claims that at 3 o'clock, when the boats collided, the sky was clear, with no fog, just the reverse of what was testified to by the officers of the Crathie, and that the latter deliberately backed off and left the Elbe to her fate. Dr. Harring's Yacht Burned. SOUTHWICK, England, March 7 .- The American schooner yacht Mohican, belong-

ing to Dr. Conyers Harring, which left New York in November last with Dr. Herring, his bride and Miss Letitia Thomp-Herring, his bride and Miss Letitia Thomp-son on board, and which arrived at this place from Plymouth last night, burned this BREMERHAVEN. March 7 .- Arrived: Lahn, from New York.

BELFAST, March 7 .- Arrived: Welhaiken, LEITH, March 7.-Arrived: Principla, from New York. LONDON, March 7 .- Arrived: Mohawk, from New York. DUBLIN, March 6 .- Arrived: Lord O'Neil, NEW YORK, March 7 .- Arrived: Havel, from Bremen.

Woman Sandbagged by a Robber. CLEVELAND, O., March 7.—Miss Tillie Hangel lies in a dying condition in the house of C. A. Dean, on the Mayfield road in East Cleveland, as the result of a murderous assault committed on her by a robber Wednesday. While Miss Hangel was alone in the house a man came to the door and demanded all the money she had. The girl declared there was nothing of value in the house. This seemed to anger the robber and he attacked Miss Hangel with a sandbag, fracturing her skull, after which he escaped. Physicians succeeded in restoring the girl to consciousness to-day for a short time when she related her story. She will probably die.

Husbaud's Calcined Magnesia. Four first-premium medals awarded; more agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale only in bottles, with registered trade-mark label. CHINESE LOST 1.880

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF NEW CHWANG.

Reported Victory of the Japanese Confirmed from Various Points-Situation in Manacled Corea.

LONDON, March 7 .- To-day's dispatches from the Orient confirm the report that New Chwang has been captured by the Japanese. Advices received at Hiroshima from General Nodsu, dated Hal-Cheng. March 2, say that two divisions of the Japanese army assaulted New Chwang proper at 10 o'clock on the morning of that day and entered the city at noon. A portion of the enemy's forces at once fled to Yang-Keng-Wo. The remaining Chinese troops made a stubborn resistance, occupying the houses of the city. Some desperate street fighting followed, and the Chinese were completely routed at 11 o'clock at night, leaving 900 killed on the field. The Japanese captured 500 prisoners and sixteen guns, together with a quantity of ammunition and colors. The Japanese loss was 206 killed and wounded. A later dispatch from the front says that at 8 o'clock on the morning of March 4 a force of 10,000 Chinese under General Lung advanced on the Taping Shang, but were repulsed by the fire of the Japanese artillery. The Chinese retreated before noon. The Japanese sustained no

A dispatch from Shanghai says 1,880 Chinese were killed and wounded at the battle nese were killed and would of New Chwang.

Field Marshai Count Yamagata, who was commander of the first Japanese army, has been appointed Minister of War.

The Japanese Minister's Advices. WASHINGTON, March 7 .- A dispatch from Tokio has been received by the Japanese minister, confirming the report of the capture of New Chwang by the first army under General Nodzu. The old town of New Chwang was taken by assault, after thirteen hours' hard fighting, the Chinese offering a stubborn resistance, Within the town itself 1,830 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. Large quantities of war material were captured, including sixteen cannon. The Japanese lost 206 killed and wounded.

Li Hung Chang Finally Exenerated. LONDON, March 7 .- A dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin says the Emperor of China has completely vindicated Li Hung Chang from the charges that were brought against hlm. His Majesty confesses that after trying others he has found that Li Hung Chang alone is trustworthy. Therefore he grants to Li Hung Chang the fullest powers to treat with Japan for the restoration of peace. The central government assumes the entire responsibility for the condition of the national defense, which is the result of the blindness on the part of the Chinese to the progress of other nations. This action of the Emperor places all future reforms in the hands of Li Hung Chang. brought against him. His Majesty con-

Interesting Talk with the New Secretary of the Japanese Legation. WASHINTON, March 7 .- A new first secretary to the Japanese legation at Washington, Mr. K. Matsui, has just arrived here having been transferred from his post at Seoul, the capital of Corea, where he has recently passed through the exciting events by which Corea precipitated the war between Japan and China. The trip from Seoul to Washington, with a short stop at Yokohama, has taken about two months. He is one of the keen young men speaking English fluently who are distinguishing Japan for her diplomacy as well as her military powers. He talks interestingly of Corean affairs, the Corean King and Queen, the Tonghak rebellion and other events that have come vaguely to the outer world. "The Coreans were suspicious and fearful at the outset," said Mr. Matsui, "lest Japan had come to conquer and absorb them, but they have gradually come to realize that the enlightened reforms suggested by Count Inouyi, the Japanese envoy there, are for the advancement and modernizing of Corea. He is well equipped for this work, as he signed the first treaty of peace and amity made with Corea nearly twenty years ago and was again concerned with the country in 1884. But the work of reform is very slow and it will be years before the country will emerge from the darkness she partook from China. The latter country has long claimed Corea as a dependency and Chinese conservatism has been impressed on the country. There are about two thou-sand Chinese at Seoul and these, with the other Chinese influences, have kept Corea in the old ways and have prevented contact "But the reforms urged by Japan are be-ginning to manifest themselves," continued Mr. Matsui. "The King and Queen, as well

Mr. Matsui. "The King and Queen, as well as the Cabiner, consult Count Inouyi and concede largely to his judgment. He is frequently sumoned to the palace where the King personally questions him for advice on the conduct of affairs. The King is a most just and fair man, though perhaps lacking in force of character. The Queen has marked executive ability and her influence is felt by the Ministry. She is by far the first woman in Corea.

"The administration of affairs is being left entirely with the Coreans. The royal household is being maintained as it was before the war, although the palace is much run down because of the lack of funds. before the war, although the palace is much run down because of the lack of funds. The reform has brought about an increase of the Cabinet from six, as it was before the war, to ten, the same as Japan's Cabinet. The new Cabinet includes Ministers of Finance, Foreign Affairs, War, Justice, Public Works, Education, etc. All of the ministers are native Coreans. They have little or no aptitude for the social organization on modern lines, but they consult Count Inouyi and are ready to accept suggestions, although their natural slowness makes the process of advancement tedious. makes the process of advancement tedious.
"The finances of the country are very bad. There is lack of money for public work. The currency is of ancient form, and so cumbersome that the strongest man could not carry more than \$30. There is no navy. The army is meager, with

Americans serving as instructors. The sol-diers have modern rifles and some Krupp guns, but they have been allowed to rust and rot, and the soldiers cannot handle them effectively. were in commi seat of war, as Seoul is on the line of the through telegraph line from Port Ar-There was little excitement among the Coreans, and they accepted the result of the struggle with their usual stolid-Corean army and about 1,200 Japanese troops were sent against the Tonghaks, and the rebellion was about suppressed when I left. The Tonghaks are made up of two elements in the south of made up of two elements in the south of Corca, one a religious sect and the other made up of robbers and brigands, in all about 70,000. The leaders brought the rich men to the towns and forced them, on pain of death, to give up their money. The brigands joined in the general destruction and pillage. Many depredations, cruelties and murders occurred. Japanese and Corean soldiers subdued the outbreak. The Tonghaks fought with crude weapons, but hundreds of them would fly before a squad of twenty trained Japanese infantry men."

Mr. Matsui stopped at Yokohama on his way here long enough to observe the in-tense patriotism of his countrymen. The celebration of Japan's victories over China were of daily occurrence. The streets were lined with flags hung from the roofs on either side and joined in the middle of the street, making an arcade of flags. At night Japanese ianterns made the city resplendent. The Japanese press was doing its part in getting out frequent "extras" recording each new victory of Japanese arms. each new victory of Japanese arms.

Smallpox Patient Left to Die. LIMA, O., March 7.—William Price was left to die alone last night of smallpox in a railroad boarding house. There was not an undertaker in the city that would bury him. Dr. Terwilliger and nurse Morrison performed the service. Sixty persons were expressed through Price and much excit. exposed through Price and much excitement prevails. A number of those exposed are railroad men, and Superintendent Husted, of the C., H. & D., has ordered all employes to be vaccinated. Price had small-pox symptoms on his arrival here from Chicago.

Financial Agent Missing. NEW YORK, March 7.—The disappearance of the Rev. John Owen Bache, New York financial agent of the Central Life Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, is still mexplained. President Pattison, of the company, who is in charge of Mr. Bache's

office here, said to-day: "The more I think about this unfortunate affair the more perplexed I become. Our company has all the confidence in the integrity of Mr. Bache, and we believe that things will right themselves before long. Ar. Boyle is not a regular employe of our company. He is a close friend of Mr. Bache, and was frequently employed by that gentleman to make physical examination of applicants for insurance in our company." President Pattison attributes Mr. Bache's disappearfor insurance in our company." President Pattison attributes Mr. Bache's disappearance to illness. Mr. Bache's private box in the office safe has not yet been opened.

MR.SHOUP RE-ELECTED

WILL SERVE A SECOND TERM IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Received 27 Votes in the Idaho Legislature Yesterday to 12 for Sweet and 14 for Crook.

BOISE CITY, Ida., March 7 .- The Idaho senatorial contest was brought to a close to-day by the re-election of George L. Shoup to succeed himself. The finish was close and exciting. When the joint Assembly met, a Populist member who has been for Sweet, moved a call of the House. Speaker Cozier refused to order a call, announcing that they were proceeding under the federal statute, which contemplated nothing but balloting. An appeal was taken. the Speaker refusing to entertain it, and the balloting began. This play arose from the absence of a Populist member which made an election possible. The result of the bailot was: Shoup, 27; Sweet, 12; Crook, 14. The announcement of the result was greeted with tumultuous applase.

George L. Shoup is a resident of Salmon City. He was bern in Kittanning, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1836; was educated in the public schools of Freeport and Slate Lick; moved with his father to Illinois in June, 1852, and was engaged in farming and stock raising near Galesburg until 1858. He removed to Colorado in 1859, and was engaged in mining and mercantile business until 1861. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Captain Backus's independent company of scouts, and was soon thereafter commissioned second lieutenant. During the autumn and winter of 1861 he was engaged in scouting along the base of the Rocky mountains; was ordered to Fort Union, New Mexico, in the early part of 1862; was kept on scouting duty on the Canadian, Pecos and Red rivers until the spring of 1863, and during this time was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was then nadian, Pecos and Rec rivers until the spring of 1863, and during this time was promoted to a first lieutenancy. He was then ordered to the Arkansas river; had been assigned in 1862 to the Second Colorado Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, but was retained on duty in the cavalry service, and was assigned to the First Colorado Regiment of Cavalry in May, 1863. In 1864 he was elected to the constitutional convention to prepare a constitution for the proposed State of Colorado, and obtained leave of absence for thirty days to serve as a member of the convention. After performing this service he returned to active duty in the army; was commissioned colonel of the Third Colorado Cavalry in September, 1864, and was mustered out in Denver with the regiment at the expiration of term of service. He engaged in the mercantile business in Virginia City, Mont., in 1866, and during the same year established a business at Salmon City, Idaho. Since 1866 he has been engaged in mining, stock raising, mercantile, and other business in Idaho. He was a member in mining, stock raising, mercantile, and other business in Idaho. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature during the eighth and tenth session, was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1890, was a member of the Republican national committee from 1890 until 1884, was United States Commissioner for Idaho at the World's Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans in 1884-85, was again placed on the Republican national committee in 1888, was appointed Governor of Idaho Territory, elected Governor of the State of Idaho, Oct. 1, 1890. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican Dec. 18, 1890, and took his seat Dec. 29, 1890.

In the Interest of Nuns. TRENTON, N. J., March 7 .- The Senate to-day defeated Senator Rogers's bill making it a misdemeanor for any public school

teacher to wear any garb, insignia, emblem or marks indicating that such teacher be-longs to any sect or religious order. Woman Suffrage in Maine. AUGUSTA, Me., March 7.-The woman's

suffrage bill passed the House to-day by a vote of 80 to 55. CLEVELAND'S BOND CONTRACT.

Senator Sherman's Private Sentiments

Regarding the Gift to Bankers. JACKSON, O., March 7 .- The reception to Hon. H. S. Bundy, father-in-law of ex-Governor Foraker, on his retirement from Congress was a remarkable event. Toasts were responded to by Mr. Bundy and other Ohio Congressmen, Governor McKinley, ex-Governors Foster and Foraker and others. There was a sensation created when Gen. Grosvenor, in referring to the vote on the bond issue, said: "It could not well be said on the floor of the House of Representatives, owing to an unwritten law of that tives, owing to an unwritten law of that body, but I will say it now: Mr. Sherman said to an Ohio member of Congress one day after the defeat of the Rothschild-Carlisle outrage: 'Sixteen millions of money is a good deal. It is a good deal of money, whether paid in a single lump to-day or distributed \$600,000 at a time across thirty years. But had that bill passed and this government steered away from its time-honored record, and adopted the word "gold" in these bonds, it would have caused the depreciation of the present outstanding the depreciation of the present outstanding the depreciation of the present outstanding obligations of the government in the markets of the world within twenty-four hours more than double sixteen millions of dollars.' This was the language of John Sherman—a man who has voted always to uphold the credit of the government, no matter under whose administration. And so it ter under whose administration. And so it has occurred to us that we can stand the political intriguing of a few Democratic politicians in Cincinnati, and a few misled Republicans in divers localities, when they censure us, and pat the isolated-case Republicans on the back."

AN ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

Two Brothers Killed and a Defamer of Women Seriously Wounded.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 7 .- News reached here to-day from Temerane Oak, Limestone county, of a triple tragedy which occurred there last evening. As a result James and Martin Lentz, brothers, are dead and Luke Coleman is seriously wounded. All were prominent young mer; and the best of friends until a few days ago, when Coleman repeated a story, which he claimed the Lentz boys had told him, which was defamatory to the character of several young ladies. When friends of the young ladies heard the story they began to trace it down, Coleman referring them to the Lentz boys, but the latter denied they had told the story. This caused bad blood between the story of the story the young men, and last evening, when Coleman was returning home, he was way-laid by the Lentz brothers. They sprang out as he passed, and one of them seized his horse's bridle while the other struck him with a rock and shot him in the arm. Coleman quickly returned the fire, emptying his revolver. James Lentz was shot in the abdomen and Martin in the lungs. Coleman then rode hurriedly away, sending medical aid to the wounded men, but they have since died. Public sympathy seems to be with Coleman, who claims self-defense.

Indiana People Interested.

Indiana People Interested.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 7.—All the members of the executive committee of the Credits Commutation Company, which represents many thousands of Eastern capital interested here in various enterprises, are in the city. They are: John C. Combs. of Boston: T. A. Stoddard, of St. Louis; William Reynolds, of Marblehead, Mass.; John Ellis, of Kewanee, Ill.; I. C. Elston, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; L. D. Plummer, of Waseau, Wis.; Joseph C. Head, of Latrobe, Va., and F. W. Eastebrook, of Nassau, N. H. A session will be held tomorrow. The company controls the uncompleted short line bridge over the Missouri river here, and it is probable some action will be taken towards completing the structure in time to secure the \$300,000 tax which was voted by Sioux City.

Suicide of an Omish Farmer. WEST ELKTON, O., March 7.—John Block, a wealthy farmer, committed suicide to-day under sensational circumstances. He belonged to the Omish Church, which is strong in that part of Preble county, and which prohibits its members from suing each other. Block had business troubles with his brother-in-law and sued for his rights. The brother-in-law carried the case to the church, Block was suspended from fellowship, whereupon he jumped into his own well.

GARCIA NOT KILLED

THE NOTORIOUS CUBAN BANDIT RE-PORTED TO BE ALIVE.

Probable Cause of Spain's Alleged Protest Against Our Consul-General at Havana.

TAMPA, Fla., March 7 .- The killing of

Manuel Garcia is denied. Garcia's band on the day that he was reported killed, raided a store at Seba Mocha. After obtaining what they desired and was about to mount their horses, a volunteer, who was an acolyte in the church and a regular soldier, both in civilian's dress, came on the party. In the encounter one was killed by the acolyte, who, in turn, was killed, being cut literally to pieces. This occurred on Feb. 24, in the evening. As there was a price on Garcia's head of \$10,000 from the government and about \$25,000 from the sugar planters in the vicinity, there was quite an incentive in claiming that the dead bandit was Garcia. Parties who have seen the picture of the dead bandit, taken and published after his death, assert that it is not the likeness of Garcia. When Garcia's wife was asked by the soldiers to go and identify the body, she attired herself in black and went with them. When the party alighted at the station she put her handkerchief to her face and pretended to be sobbing. She then told them that she knew the body was that of her husband and there was no use to go to look at it. She did this to deceive the soldiers. It is stated that Garcia still lives in the vicinity of the place where he was re-It is stated that Garcia still lives in the vicinity of the place where he was reported to have been killed. This report comes direct from Seba Mocha by a man who was there on last Thursday. Garcia is a much smaller man than Peppell Isleno, the man killed. The Cuban papers represent the deceased man as being large and broadshouldered.

Government Forces Defeated. KEY WEST, Fla., March 7 .- Advices have peen received here of an engagement on Tuesday near Santa Clara, Cuba, between a band of insurgents and a battalion of Spanish soldiers. The government forces, says the advices, were defeated with the loss of several men. A corporal was wound-ed. The Cuban loss is not stated.

CONSUL-GENERAL WILLIAMS.

The American Who Is Said to Be Objectionable to Spain.

WASHINGTON, March 7 .- The announce ment through the press dispatches of the intended action of the Spanish government in Mr. Williams's case created great surprise in official circles here. The consulgeneral has the highest reputation for efficiency in his duties, which are more onerous than those of any other consular post, and, moreover, he has always been on the best of terms with the Cuban officials during the many years he has been in Havana. Mr. Williams is about sixty years of age. He was born in Washington and went to Cuba when a mere boy to engage in mercantile pursuits. ne built up a large business and is reputed to have accumulated a fortune. He was app vice consul at Havana by President Grant in 1874 and was made consul in July, 1884, by President Arthur. He has held the place ever since without regard to political changes in the administration owing, it is said, to his high abilities as a consular officer. In addition to his consular duties Mr. Williams has been charged from time to time with duties of a diplomatic nature, such as the protection of American citizens in Cuba, there being no United States min-ister on the Island, and the State Department has communicated directly with hin in such cases instead of acong through the United States minister at Madria. It is supposed here that it was in discharge of such a function that Mr. Williams has become persona non grata, as the diplomatic term is, towards the Spanish government. He was very recently directed by Secretary Gresham to see to it that the American cit-Gresham to see to it that the American citizen Aguirre, charged with participation in the present rebellion in Cuba, should have a fair trial. It is possible that his energetic action in this case has made him obnoxious to the Spanisa officials. The salary of the consul-general is fixed at \$6,000 per annum, but in addition there are many unofficial fees which go to the consul general, bringing the total compensation of the place up to about \$10,000 or \$12,000 yearly.

On Good Terms with Spain. MADRID, March 7 .- In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Lema questioned the government as to the attitude of the United States towards Spain in regard to Cuba. The Minister of the Colonies, Senor Abarazuez, said that he had only spoken to the United States minister, Mr. Hannis Taylor, respecting the penalties enforced on American citizens in Cuba. He added, however, that the relations between the United States and Spain were cordial, as the reception of the Spanish cruiser Neueva Espana at Tampa demonstrated. The commander of the cruiser had spoken warmly of the friendly demonstration in favor of the Spanish flag w...ch had been made by the authorities at Tampa. An official dispatch received here to-day from Cuba states that General Garrido has captured the town of Baire. Two of the rebel chiefs were wounded. Forty-three of the insurgents surrendered to the Spanish troops. The remainder fled and were pur-sued by the government forces.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Progress Reported by Bishop Hurst-Letter Written by Washington.

BALTIMORE, March 7.-Bishop Hurst,

hancellor of the American University at Washington, told the Methodist conference, to-day, how the institution was getting along. He also spoke of the efforts of George Washington to establish a national university in the federal capital, and read a letter to him from Governor Brooks, of Virginia, in which he proposed to give to the university stock then valued at \$25,000. Bishon Hurst afterward exhibited the original. The letter was written in March, 1795, and will be one hundred years old on Saturday of next week. The sheet is yellow with age, but in an excellent state of preservation. In his address Bishop Hurst said that things are going well with the university, and that it was expected to lay one and probably two cornerstones of university buildings this year, "We have lost some subscriptions because we could not go ahead at once on the work of construction. At a temperance meeting some time ago I said I hoped and expected to live to see the day when there will not be a saloon in all the city of Washington. The hext day I received a polite note from a prominent resident of the city, in which he said that because I was opposed to personal liberty he would withdraw his subscription of \$10,000. We made up the amount in a ort time

One paragraph in the letter of George Washington to the Governor of Virginia, which was read to the conference, is as follows: "It is with indescribable regret that I have seen the youth of the United States emigrating to foreign countries in order to acquire the high branches of eduorder to acquire the high branches of education and a knowledge of the sciences.
Although it would be unjust to many to
pronounce the certainty of these imbibing
maxims not congenial with republicanism,
it must nevertheless be admitted that a
serious danger is encountered by sending
abroad among other political systems those
who have not well learned the value of
their own."

their own."

Rev. Dr. Freedman, of the Sunday-school
Mission and Tract Society, said there are
in the Methodist connection over 30,000
schools, with 350,000 teachers and 2,500,000 schools, with 350,000 teachers and 2,500,000 pupils.

Rev. J. A. McCauley and Frank E. Sanders were appointed to fill the vacancies in the board of trustees of the educational fund, caused by the deaths of Dr. L. E. Morgan and Samuel Snowden.

Bishops A. W. Wilson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and A. W. Wayman, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, were on the platform with Bishops Andrews and Hurst.

Michigan Man with Four Wives. MUSKEGON, Mich., March 7.—James L. Clark, who is wanted at Sacramento, Cal., for bigamy, has four wives, instead of two, as has been supposed—one there one here, one at Claybanks, Mich., and one in Wis-

Of Interest to Creditors CINCINNATI, March 7.-Judge Taft, of the United States Court of Appeals, en-tered a decree to-day of great importance

to all creditors of the Whisky Trust in the Cincinnati district. He appointed Prof. Henry A. Morrill, of the Cincinnati Law School, master commissioner to audit and Henry A. Morrill, of the Cincinnati Law School, master commissioner to audit and pass on all claims whatever against the Whisky Trust in this district, including unadjusted rebate claims. These claims are all to be presented as early as possible, but not later than April 6. Rebate claims are to accompany other claims, but to be kept separate from them and to be separately verified. Both classes of claims must be sworn to as true and correct. Fifteen days after April 6 will be allowed the receivers to object to any claims favorably reported by the master commissioner. In case of objections the courts will adjust.

17,000 ARE ON STRIKE

MOST OF THE PITTSBURG DISTRICT MINERS HAVE QUIT WORK.

About 2,000 Are Still Digging Coal Under Ironelad Contracts-Break Among the Operators.

PITTSBURG, March 7 .- The strike of the miners of the Pittsburg district is on in full force. A prominent miners' official to-night said he thought some of the retail operators would agree to pay the price and get in on the market, but he did not think the big firms would agree to it. He thinks the strike at present ill-advised, and said the men should have waited until the middle of April. He regrets the act by the men. The latest estimate of strikers is 17,000, leaving those at work in the neighborhood of 2,000. Among the few miners at work are those

employed at Painter's Run, Charties Branch, Beadly Bros. and the Panhandle Coal Company, all at work at 55 cents; the Forsythe company, in the fourth pool, at the rate paid before the strike; the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company (1,000); Pittsburg and Chicago Gas Coal Company, at Finleyville (600), and Robbins's first pool men. All of the above are working under ironclad contracts, and should the men quit work they forfeit a bonus and place themselves in jeopardy of the law for breach of contract. Robbins's men serifor breach of contract. Robbins's men seriously contemplate the break, running the chances. The company officials cannot say what the men will do. Some of the big mines on the Panhandle which suspended to-day are: The Standard Coal Company, 275 men; Miller's Run' Coal Company, 285 men; Miller's Run' Coal Company, 280; Ridgeway-Bishop Company, 250. Nearly all the mines in the Mansfield district are out. The Euclid mine of the Ohio and Pennsylvania company at Fort Royal, on the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Cecil mine at Creedmore also closed to-day.

Considerable uneasiness was caused the

more also closed to-day.

Considerable uneasiness was caused the operators to-day by the Hackett Coal Company, at Finleyville, controlled by Doyle Brothers, posting a notice that their mines will resume to-morrow at 69 cents, the rate demanded by the men. William Floerrheim's men in the same section asked a similar concession, but were emphatically refused. The Doyle Brothers were asked by the operators to rescind their notice, under promise of having their orders filled from the mines at work for 55 cents, but they replied that it was their intention to conduct their own business. The men at Coalsburg, on the Monogahela river, have returned to work, the company having conceded the scale.

Reports from all parts of the district to-night confirm the earlier reports that the strike is complete, with the few exceptions Conference of Labor Leaders. BOSTON, March 7 .- The Central Labor Council of Shoemakers, composed of representatives from the Lasters' National Protective Union, Boot and Shoe Workers' In-

tective Union, Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union and Knights of Labor,
are in conference in this city to-day on
the proposition to organize under one head.
If the movement is acceptable to the members of the various organizations a circular
will be sent to the following organizations:
Brotherhood of Turned Workmen, Bottom
Finishers and Sole Fnishers, of Brocton,
Mass.; United Boot and Shoe Workers, of
Chicago, and the United Boot and Shoe
Workers, of St. Louis, asking them to cooperate and send delegates to a national
convention.

600 Employes on Strike. TRENTON, N. J., March 7 .- Six hundred of the 650 employes of S. K. Melton's wool mill have gone on strike for the second 10 per cent. reduction made in their wages last summer.

FIREMEN MANGLED.

Struck by a Locomotive While Crossing Detroit Railway Tracks.

DETROIT, Mich., March 7 .- A shocking accident occurred at the intersection of Canfield avenue and the railroad tracks early this morning. There had been a fire to which hook and ladder company No. 5 had been called. As the truck was crossing the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee tracks at the point above stated, a freight train ran into the truck and threw it from the track. The following men were prob-ably fatally hurt:

ANTHONY KORTE, driver, married, christian Loebel, steersman, widower, aged fifty-one. CHARLES L. CHASE, lieutenant, single,

aged thirty-five.

A tine of one of the hook and ladder forks entered Korte's head, penetrating the brain. The horses were badly mangled. Capt. M. F. Weith was also bruised.

American Art.

New York Evening Post.

Apropos of American art, a prominent American artist who has lived abroad several years, but who is just now in this country, averred not long since that the best pictures in the prominent European exhibitions were by Americans, and, said he, "it makes my blood boil to see the way in which certain of your dealers' galleries are filled with a lot of fourth-rate foreign rubbish, so that when a foreigner comes to visit these places in New York he gains the impression that we have no art." No one is so guilcless as to suppose the dealers are in the business for their health. The laws of supply and demand are just as arbitrary in their business as in any other, and so long as Americans want a certain class of pictures they will be forthcoming, and when the public demand American pictures the dealers will be sure to have them on hand. New York Evening Post.

Beneficial to Body and Soul. Very few things in this world can boast of that quality. The Home Brewing Company's products, however, can. Their "Columbia," "Home Brew" and "Pale Select" are the best brews in the market. Bottled by their makers. Telephone 1050.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup 25c a bottle.

Alarming signs! When the voice is reduced to a husky whisper, with a hacking cough and a painful respiration, there is good cause for alarm. Have recourse forthwith to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. The relief will be immediate—the cure Tar. The relief will be immediate—the cure certain. Sold by all druggists.

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Nervousness

Is only another name for impure blood, for no person is weak and ner-

When the blood is full of the germs of disease, and lacking in the red corpuscles which give it vitality, when it fails to properly nourish the organs and tissues of the body, what can you expect but that tired feeling and ner-

Of course Scrofula, Salt Rheum. Catarrh and Rheumatism are universally recognized as blood diseases, for which Hood's Sarsaparilla, as the

best blood purifier, is everywhere acknowled the greatest remedy.

Therefore, as Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all blood diseases, it is the best remedy for that condition of the blood which causes Nervousness.

It is a false idea to think you are curing your nervousness when you are taking a preparation which only quiets your nerves! It is like trying to "drown" your sorrows in the flowing bowl. They are sure to return. We wish to make most impressive,

then, this truism: You cannot purify your blood by DEADENING OF QUIETING YOUR DETVES with opiate, narcotic or nerve compounds. If you take such articles you are only TRIFLING with your troubles. There is sure to be a REAC-TION which will leave you worse than you were before.

Why not then, take the true course. follow the bee-line to the state of health, purify your blood and cure your Nervousness by taking

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and side boxes, \$1, dress circle, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. PARK Prices 10e, 20e, 80e. Matinees Daily

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The Sunday Journal, by Mail, \$2 a Year